BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LII. **BOMBAY: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1841.** **New Series No. 16.**

CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

6 Annas per line, with the customary abatement to the Trade.
For others the charges are:
6 Annas per line for a first insertion.
3 do. do. for a second do.
2 do. do. for a third do.
the same being in immediately succeeding papers.

Under ten lines, 4 Rupees.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail—to Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non-Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes' Street.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions..... Rs. 2

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement..... Rs. 2

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I..... Rs. 1

BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that the 1st No. of the BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE was published on the 25th of December, and No. 2 will appear in March. The price to Subscribers is 12 Rupees a year, single numbers 4 Rupees. Communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of the "CEYLON MAGAZINE" from No. 1 to 3, for September, October and November, Price 3 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Office.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Subscribers to the above Periodical will be pleased to communicate the same to the Editor by letter post paid.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	,,	1
Policies of Insurance.....	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set.....	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds.....	,,	8
Bills of Lading.....	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	,,	8

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The Ship INGLEBOROUGH, A. I. of 500 Tons will sail on the 15th February, has good accommodations for passengers. Apply to

EGLINTON MACLEAN AND Co.
No. 2, Rampart Row,
5th February 1841.

FOR LIVERPOOL,—The fine new Ship "SYCEE," D. JOLLY, Commander, 500 Tons, will sail on the 10th instant. For Passage, Apply to

HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.
Bombay, 5th Feb. 1841.

Messrs. Robert Frith and Co.'s Advertisements.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Tuesday the 11th Instant, the above will sell by Public Auction at his Residence near the Parsonage. The neat and modern Household Furniture of Lieut. Colonel LESTER, consisting of Plate, Plated Ware, Jackwood Couches, Chairs, Tables, Wardrobes, Book cases, Screens, Cellarets, Tea Caddy, Side Board, Argand Hanging and Table Lamps Vase Lamps Sugar Jars, a Drip stone, a Large Iron safe, a Tent, &c. &c.

Also a light Chariot, a Phæton, a pair of Horses, a Shigram Horse, a Field Officer's Saddle, &c. &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view from the 8th Instant.

ON Friday the 12th Instant, will be sold by Public Auction, at his Residence near Byculla Tank, the Plate, Plated, Glass and Queen's Ware of Dr. HENDERSON, the same consists of Dinner and Breakfast sets, Dessert ditto, Candlesticks, Wallshades, Hanging Lamps, Blackwood Damask Couches, Dining, Card, and Round Tables, Side board, Screens, Teapoys, Chairs, Large and small Cots, Wardrobes, Chests of Drawers, Dressing Glasses; a double barrelled Gun by Wilkinson nearly new, &c. &c. Also if not previously disposed of, a Phæton, a pair of High Caste young Arab Bay Horses, a Shigram and Horse, and a set of English double Harness.

No Catalogues will be published the property will be on view from the 9th Instant.

I HAVE been requested to intimate to those interested in the Education of the Natives that from the 15th till the 28th Instant, the Schools of the Elphinstone Native Education Institution will be open for public Examination; and the learned community is individually invited to take an opportunity of visiting the Institution and examining the different classes in all the various branches of Science taught there. A line addressed to Captain RAMSAY, the Secretary, giving an hour's previous notice of the subject to be investigated, will ensure the readiness of the class concerned. The objects, contemplated in this arrangement are a strict and impartial Test of the proficiency of the Schools, and a more general exhibition of the Merits of the Educational System pursued in them; and is not intended to interfere with the Annual Meeting, which will take place early in March.

By order of the Committee Elphinstone Native Education Institution.

H. N. RAMSAY, Captain,
Secy. E. N. E. Institution.
Institution Rooms,
3rd Feb. 1841.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Meeting of the Creditors of the late firm of Messrs. BLACKWELL AND COMPANY, will be held at our Office in Rampart Row on Saturday the 6th Instant, at one o'clock in the Afternoon when their attendance is particularly requested,

PATCH AND BAINBRIDGE.
4th February, 1841.

SUPREME COURT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Probate of the last Will and Testament of ROZA MARIA DE SOUZA, late of Bombay Portuguese Inhabitant deceased, may be granted to MIGUEL BOCARRO and JOAÒ BARRETTO, Senr., the Executors named and appointed therein—All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated at Bombay, this 4th day of February 1841.

G. WILLIAMS LEECH,
Petitioner's Proctor.

SUPREMA CORTE.

TENDO se feito Applicacaõ a Suprema Corte de Judicatura em Bombay para conceder Cartes do ultimo vontade e Testamento de Defunta ROZA MARIA DE SOUZA, habitante Portuguesa em Bombay, ao MIGUEL BOCARRO e JOAÒ BARRETTO Senr., sendo os executores nomeados por dito Testamento, Todos interessados no mesmo saõ por isto informado do mesmo Bombay, 4 de Fevereiro de 1841.

G. WILLIAMS LEECH,
Procurador do Supplicante.

MESSRS. COLLETT AND CO. Coachmakers. beg to inform their Friends and the Public in General, that they have received from Europe and have exposed for sale, the following Articles, viz.

Large size Patent Hides for Carriage and Buggy Splash Board.
Patent Enamelled Hides for do. Hoods.
Grass-Hopper Springs for Bullock Hackeries with Loops.
Morocco Skins.
Setts of stump points for Hoods.
Oval double reflecting Lamps with Sockets.
Steel Plates for Springs of all sizes.
Best Europe body Varnish.

Candy Wady Lane,
No. 13, Girgaum.

FROM 12 to 4 o'clock, this day Friday the 5th Instant, and following days, will be exposed for Sale at moderate prices, a case containing Novelties of exquisite workmanship just received from Paris—Terms Cash, at A. WILLAUME AND Co., No. 9, Apollo Street.

SIXTY-EIGHTH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

Fort St. George; Govt. Lottery Office, 19th January 1841.

THE Sixty-eighth Government Lottery, for Company's Rupees (5,15,000) Five Lacs and Fifteen Thousand, under the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council consisting of (5,000) Five Thousad Tickets, in Two Classes, to be conducted under the management of the Superintendent and Commissioners appointed by Government.

SCHEME.

FIRST CLASS,

1 Prize of	20,000	
1 do of	10,000	
1 do of	5,000	
3 do of	2,500	7,500
3 do of	1,200	3,600
5 do of	400	2,000
33 do of	130	4,290
453 do of	70	31,710
500		84,100

SECOND CLASS.

1 Prize of	70,000	
1 do of	30,000	
1 do of	15,000	
2 do of	7,000	14,000
4 do of	4,000	16,000
8 do of	2,000	16,000
15 do of	1,000	15,000
30 do of	500	15,000
102 do of	200	20,400
1,050 do of	160	1,68,000
		3,79,40

1,714 Prizes
3,286 Blanks — Company's Rupees 4,63,500
To be appropriated to the Lottery 51,500
5,000 Tickets — Company's Rupees...5,15,000

COMPUTATION.

5,000 Tickets at 40 Commpany's Rupees each, is..... 2,00,000
500 Deduct in the First Class.

4,500 Tickets at 70 Company's Rupees each, is..... 3,15,000
Company's Rupees..5,15,000

The price of a Ticket in the First Class is Company's Rupees..... 40
The additional price of a Ticket bought and not drawn in the First Class, is Co's Rupees.....70

The price of a Ticket in the Second Class is Company's Rupees..... 110

1st. The Capital Prize of 70,000 Company's Rupees in the Second Class, will be a floating Prize on the last day of drawing.

2d. No Ticket will be renewed into the Second Class, unless the Ticket of the First Class be produced, or the full price of the Ticket in the Second Class be paid, in the event of the First Class Ticket having either been mislaid or lost. No part of the full price so paid will be refunded upon the subsequent production of the Ticket of the First Class, and the party so paying will be held responsible for any consequence of refusal by the superintendent to renew such First Class Ticket, when produced by any other person.

3d. The renewal of Tickets into the Second Class will cease one day before that which may be fixed for the first drawing of that Class, and all unexchanged Tickets will then be disposed of for the full price of that Class, without reference to unrenewed First Class Tickets which may be held by parties.

4th. The price of the Tickets will be liable to augmentation during the drawings of the Second Class.

5th. Prizes in the Two Classes drawn to Tickets sold at Madras are payable at the Government Bank, ten days after the conclusion of the drawings of the Classes respectively; and all Prizes drawn to Tickets sold at Out Stations are payable by the Collectors or Paymasters from whom they may have been purchased, within thirty days from the conclusion of the drawing of each Class, but after that period by the Government Bank at Madras.

6th. No Prize Ticket will be discharged unless presented for payment within one year from the conclusion of the drawing of the Lottery, nor will any representation of the loss of Tickets be attended to unless made within that period.

7th. No deduction will be made from the amount of Prize.

8th. The Tickets will be sold to personal applicants at the Government Lottery Office, and as such other Public Offices at the Presidency as may be hereafter named, and at the Offices of the Collectors and Paymasters at Out Stations.

9th. The Tickets will be ready for sale on Friday the 19th February and the drawing of the First Class will commence on Monday the 29th March 1841.

A. BROOKE, *Supt.*

NOTICE.

Persons in the Provinces who may be unable to purchase Tickets or to renew them at the Offices of the Paymasters or Collectors at Out Stations, are expected to employ their Agents at Madras, in the purpose or renewal of them. Communication by Letter with the Superintendent for the above purpose, will not be attended to.

A. BROOKE, *Supt.*

NOTICE

IS hereby given that persons desirous of entering into a Contract for conveying Stores, supplying followers and performing the Hamallage duties of this Department for three years from the 1st of May next, may on application at this Office from 10 A. M., to 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, obtain a Statement of the same with rates affixed, and such other information as they may require.

Verbal Offers for the Contract will be received at 12 o'clock on Monday the 1st of March next when persons will be required to bid a per Centage *below* the rates specified in the List above adverted to, at which they will undertake to perform the whole of the duties embraced therein in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

The Contractor will be bound to furnish promptly all such carriage and followers as may from time to time be required, or on failing to do so; it and there, or such other description of Carriage and followers as may be required in that behalf will be procured at his risk and loss, and in all such cases a fine of 30 per Cent upon the Amount of expences incurred, will be levied as liquidated damages for each and every such breach of Contract as often as the same may occur.

No persons will be allowed to tender for the Contract unless he previously depo-its in this Office Rs. (1000) one thousand, which will be forfeited in the event of delay, evasion, or refusal to execute the necessary deed of Contract should his offer be accepted, in which case he will be required to produce unexceptionable personal security in Rs. 20,000 for the due performance of the engagement.

The Annual outlay on account of the foregoing Contract is estimated at about Rs. (20,000) Twenty thousand, all further particulars relative to which will be communicated at the time of bidding, and no reason will be assigned for rejecting any offer.

J. C. HARTLEY, Lt.
Depty. Assist. Comy. Genl. in charge.
BOMBAY:
Depy. Comy. Genl's. Office,
13th January, 1841.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 29th January 1841.

Major Willoughby is appointed Secretary to Government in the military and marine departments, from the 30th November 1840, until the date of lieutenant colonel Melvill's arrival and taking charge of that situation to which he stands appointed.

Bombay Castle, 30th January 1840.

The Reverend R. Y. Keays, acting Junior presidency and garrison chaplain, is also appointed acting senior chaplain.

Bombay Castle, 3rd February 1841.

The Reverend James Jackson, chaplain at Ahmednuggur, is allowed to remain at the presidency until after the arrival of the next overland mail, in extension of the leave of absence granted to him under date 24th December last, on urgent private affairs.

Lieutenant and adjutant Gabb of the 52nd regiment Madras native infantry, is appointed post master at Sholapoor.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governorin Council.
W. R. MORRIS, *Secy. to Gov.*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 30th January 1841.

Lieutenant D. Davidson, assistant to the superindent of the revenue survey in the Nassick districts, is allowed leave of absence for one month from the 5th proximo, to visit the presidency, on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 3rd February 1841.

Mr. W. E. Frere is allowed leave of absence, from the 8th instant, under section XI of the absentee rules, to proceed to the presidency preparatory to his embarkation for Europe.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT. FINANCE.

Bombay Castle, 3rd February 1841.

Captain G. Fulljames, assumed charge of his duties, as assistant to the mint engineer, on the 1st instant.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st January 1841.

Rao Bahadoor Govind Jairam, is appointed to act as principal sudder ameen at Poona.

Mr. E. C. Watkins, to act as sudder ameen at Kaira.

Bombay Castle, 3rd February 1841.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased under the provisions of Act No. XIV of 1835, to appoint Captain John Douglas Hallett, of the 3rd regiment native infantry, an assistant Magistrate in the Belgaum colectorate.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 30th January 1841.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased, as a temporary measure, to remove captain William Ward of the 15th regiment native infantry, from the political department, and to place that officer at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Bombay Castle, 2nd February 1841.

Mr. W. Courtney, political superintendent of Sawunt Warree, is allowed leave of absence on urgent private affairs, from the 10th December last to the 25th instant.

Bombay Castle, 3rd February 1841.

Major A. T. Reid of the 12th regiment native infantry, received charge on the 20th ultimo, from Lieutenant Colonel Melvill, of the office of the political agent in Cutch.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Counetl.
J. P. WILLOUGHBY, *Secy. to Govt.*

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 28th January 1841.

No. 68 of 1841.—Captain A. McDonald Elder, of the 1st Bombay European Regiment, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, agreeably to the Regulations, from the date of his embarkation from Bombay.

No. 69 of 1841.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant Lieutenant R. R. Little of the Madras Artillery, a furlough to Europe for three years, for the benefit of his health.

No. 70 of 1841.—The appointment of Captain H. S. Watkin of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, to command the Detachment of that Regiment doing duty over the Subsidiary Jail at Taunah, from the 1st ultimo, is confirmed.

No. 71 of 1841.—The following orders are confirmed:—

An order by Brigadier F. Farquharson dated the 5th instant, appointing Lieutenant Stanley of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Sub-Assistant Commissary General at Tatta, vice Captain Browne proceeded in Command of a Wing of his Regiment to Sukkur.

—An order by the same Officer dated the 6th instant, directing Sub-Conductor W. Thompson to assume charge of the Ordnance Department at Kurrachee until further orders, vice Deputy Assistant Commissary Gourley deceased.

An order by the same Officer dated the 8th instant, appointing Ensign Shum to act as Adjutant to the Detachment of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, exceeding 300 Men, arrived from Upper Scinde.

No. 72 of 1841.—The following Native promotions are made:—

25th Regiment Native Infantry.

Jemedar Bhugwant Row Sirkar to be Subedar, and Havildar Pyah Meeta to be Jemedar, in succession to Ram Sing deceased, Date of Rank, 1st December 1840.

No. 73 of 1841.—Mr. George Barnes is admitted to the service in conformity with his appointment by the Hon'ble Court of Directors, as an Assistant Surgeon on this establishment, leaving the date of Commission for future adjustment; date of arrival at Bombay, 12th January 1841.

No. 74 of 1841.—The following appointment is made.

Assistant Surgeon James Jephson, M. D. of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Deputy Medical Storekeeper at Sukkur.

No. 75 of 1841.—The following appointment is made:—

2nd Regiment Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant W. Marriott to be Quarter Master and Interpreter in the Hindoostanee Language, Date of Appointment, 18th December 1840.

No. 76 of 1841.—The following orders are confirmed;—

An order by Lieutenant Hicks dated the 8th November 1840, appointing Lieutenant Brabazon to act as Adjutant and Quarter Master of Artillery in the Northern Division of the Army, for such time as Lieutenant Hicks may hold command.

An order by Major General Brooks dated the 29th December last, appointing Acting Corporal John Ratliffe Her Majesty's 40th Regiment, and Corporal James Hoay Her Majesty's 41st Regiment, Assistants to the Provost Serjeant, and Acting Corporal John Edwards Her Majesty's 40th Regiment, to be Line Serjeant to the 1st, and Serjeant Joseph Cooper Her Majesty's 41st, Regiment, to be Line Serjeant to the 2nd Infantry Brigades.

An Order by Lieutenant Colonel S. Hughes, C. B., dated the 19th December last, directing Surgeon Montgomery to perform the duties of Civil Surgeon at Ahmednuggur, from the 20th instant, during the absence of Surgeon Straker on leave.

An Order by Major Roberts, dated the 2nd instant, appointing Assistant Surgeon Chatterton to act as Civil and Staff Surgeon, and Deputy Medical Storekeeper at Ahmedabad, from the 4th instant.

No. 77 of 1841.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the General Order of the 19th November last, (No 743) regarding the new system of rationing European Troops under this Presidency, be made applicable to the European Troops serving at Aden and Karrack, and that it be introduced at those stations from the 1st March next.

Bombay Castle, 29th January 1841.

No. 78 of 1841.—The leave of absence granted to Surgeon James Burnes, K. H. in General Order No 398. of the 11th June last, is extended for a further period of three months, on medical certificate.

No. 79 of 1841.—The following Order is confirmed.

An Order by Lieutenant Colonel Hughes, C. B. dated 11th August 1840, appointing Lieutenant Jopp to take charge of the Treasure Chest at Kurrack, from that date, until relieved by Captain Elder. *Bombay Castle, 30th January* 1841.

No. 80 of 1841.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major E. M. Willoughby of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry Secretary to Government in the Military and Marine Departments from the 30th of November last to the 29th instant inclusive.

Lieutenant Colonel P. M. Melville has this day assumed charge of the Office of Secretary to Government in the Military and Marine Departments.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.,
E. M. WILLOUGHBY, Major,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 1st February 1841.

No. 81 of 1841.—It having been brought to the notice of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council that Officers placed in charge of Executive Engineer Departments, have not considered it a part of their duty to adjust the accounts of their Predecessors until specially instructed to do so by the Military Accountant; the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that all Officers on assuming charge of an Office of account, shall proceed with all despatch to adjust the accounts of their Predecessors; and such Officers will be held responsible for any loss that may arise from neglect of this part of their duty.

Bombay Castle, 2d February 1841.

No. 82 of 1841.—Serjeant George Allen of the 2nd Regiment European Light Infantry, is allowed his discharge from the Army, agreeably to the provisions of the General Order of the 7th January 1837, on the payment of the sum of Rupees two hundred, to the Paymaster of the Poona Division of the Army.

No. 83 of 1841.—Acting Conductors of the Ordnance Department permanently attached to Magazines are permitted to draw a Staff allowance of Rupees thirty per mensem so long as the temporary Ordnance Establishment at foreign stations are kept up. This indulgence is however never to be granted to more than one fourth of the Establishment.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 2nd.—Asst Surgeon R. Hosken, 1st E. Regt., from Aden.
do. do. Ensign J. G. Scott, 22d Regt. N. I., from Aden.
do. 3rd. Major Carpenter, 41st Regt. N. I., from Karrachee.
do. 4th. Lieut. John G. Aked, 4th Regt., from Baroda.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 3rd.—Capt. Gordon, D. A. Q. Mr. Genl. to Madras.
do. do. Lieut. W. Whittard, 15th Regt. N. I., to Tannah.
do. 4th. Ensign Robert J. Madden, 2d E. Lt. Infy., to Poonah.

Marine Department.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez on Monday the 1st of March next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WILLOUGHBY, Major,
Act. Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 19th January 1841.

Bombay Castle, 28th January 1841.

No. 10 of 1841.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information to the Indian Navy, the following Military General Order of the 26th instant.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th January 1841.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

No. 67 of 1841.—The Honorable the Governor in Council considers it necessary to correct an erroneous impression, which has gained ground, that the Honorable Court's Suspension, by their Letter of 29th November 1837, of the Regulations of 1798, against Regimental Officers receiving a pecuniary consideration for retiring from the Service, may be extended to other cases beside those of strictly Regimental and Army, rise and to announce, that the giving or receiving either directly or indirectly of any pecuniary or valuable consideration for vacating, or for succeeding immediately or eventually to any Staff or other appointment whatever, is unauthorized transaction, and will be visited, both to the Officer giving and to the Officer receiving such consideration, with the severest penalties which it may be in the power of Government to inflict.

No. 11 of 1841.—With reference to G. O. (No. 136) dated 14th ultimo, Assistant Surgeon Ranclaud, Port and Marine Surgeon, is allowed an extension of leave to the 31st instant.

Bombay Castle, 30th January 1841.

No. 12 of 1841.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to fix the following as the Scale of Allowances to be drawn by a Commodore when absent from his station on sick certificate, a Captain or Commander when Acting as Commodore, and Lieutenant when in command during the absence of the Captain or Commander on sick certificate.

For the First 3 Months.

Commodore	Rs.	1,000
Acting Commodore, command allowance		800
Extra as Acting Commodore		200
		1,000
Lieutenant, Pay		175
Extra for command of ship		100
		275

After 3 Months.

Absent Commodore	Rs.	800
Acting Commodore	,,	1,100
Lieutenant in command of Vessel	,,	375 per mensem.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WILLOUGHBY, Major, *Acty. Secy. to Govt*

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 3rd, The E. I. C. Iron Steamer Medusa, Mr. H. Dawson, in charge, from Kuratchie 28th Jan. *Passenger.*—Major G. Carpenter H. M. 41st Regt.

Do. 4th, Brig Futteh Moobareck, Abdul Ally Nacodah, from Siam 19th November. *Passenger.*—Two Natives.

SAILED.

Feb. 2nd, Barque Parsee, W. Chivas, Master, to Liverpool.

Shipping in the Harbour.

R. I. C. VESSELS.	E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Satellite.
SCHOONERS	Hugh Lindsay.
Taptee.	Indus.
Royal Tiger.	Auckland.
BRIG.	Cleopatra.
Palinurus.	Medusa.

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.	
Sovereign.	Hugh Walker.
Ophelia and Ann	Shakespeare.
Ingleborough.	Dauntless.
Memnon.	Ramsay.
Sycee.	Thomas Coutts.
Charles Grant.	Sir Edward Paget,
Mary Ann.	Urania.
Tweed.	
COUNTRY.	
Cauderbux.	Hamoody.
Pittamber Savoy.	Rutler.
Caroline.	Lady Clarke.
Colonel Newal.	Singapore Packet,
Essavie.	Corsair.
Maria.	Soobrow.
Ruby.	Mary Gordon.
Fanny,	Hindostan.
Hydroose.	Bombay Castle.
Mayaram Dayaram.	Arab.
Alexander Robertson	Drongan.
Ruparell.	Futteh Moobareck.
St. George.	
FRENCH.	PORTUGUESE.
LaAdele.	Brig (War) Cassador Africano.
ARAB.	
Harsingar.	
Futtay Mumbaruck.	
Lodease.	
Hamonshaw.	
Futtell Barree.	

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PRESIDENT'S CASTING VOTE AT COURTS MARTIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—You have published in the last *Gazette* a letter from the Calcutta *Courier* which supports the view that you have taken of this question, but, in fairness, you should have at the same time published the remarks of the *Englishman* to which that letter appears to be a reply. The writer of it, however, is evidently not master of the subject, for in the concluding paragraph he remarks "if Z., or the *Englishman* intend to argue that, *notwithstanding the discontinuance of the casting vote in the Articles of War*, the custom legally prevails, there is an end of all reasoning on the point." What this may mean I know not, as neither the Mutiny Act nor the Articles of War prescribe, except in cases of death the manner in which questions shall be decided at Courts Martial. Nor does the new Mutiny Act for the Company's troops, as received at Bombay, require only a majority of votes in all cases as stated by B., but, on the contrary, it expressly provides that "no judgment of death shall pass without the concurrence of two-thirds at least of the [illegible] nothing in the present or future Mutiny Act or in the Articles of War which either grants or disallows, expressly or impliedly, the double vote of the President; and this point, therefore, must, as I observed in my last letter, be decided by the custom of War. The opinions of writers on Military law *for* or *against* the President's double vote are of no consequence whatever, except in as far as they speak from personal knowledge of that custom; and for this reason the authority of Tytler, Kennedy, and McNaghten is surely preferable to that of persons who never officiated as Judge Advocates at Military Courts Martial. It is admitted that, according to the pratice of Courts of Law, the question, on an equality of votes taking place, should remain undecided; but no authority can be produced which requires that in such a case Courts Martial should proceed in the same manner, or that the practice of Courts Martial should conform in all respects to that of Courts of Law. On the contrary both the Mutiny Act and repeated decisions of Courts of Law recognize a *custom of War* distinct from the common Law, which is held to be sufficient to authorize and render valid all proceedings of Courts Martial conducted according to that custom. The question, therefore, is not whether this or that writer is for or against the President's casting vote, but whether the long prevailing practice in the Queen's and Company's armies is, or is not, in its favor. For if it is, as I believe it to be, the question is at once decided and no doubt should be admitted respecting it; because Members of Courts Martial are bound to administer justice, whenever the Mutiny Act and Articles of War are silent according to the custom of War. All the authorities, consequently, against the President's double vote which have been so laboriously collected by your correspondent A. and the writer in the Calcutta *Courier* do not apply to the point in dispute; because they have not, as they should first have done, attempted to prove that Courts Martial are legally required to conduct their proceedings according to the practice of Courts of Law. For, if they are not, it is evident that this practice or the opinion of Dr. Paul, on which all those authorities rest, is not a mode of proceeding to which Courts Martial are bound to conform; and that it cannot therefore be received as an authority against the giving a double vote to the President.

I remain, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
Z.

4th February 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—Permit me to solicit the favor of your giving the enclosed a corner in your widely circulated Journal, and if it be not taking too great a liberty, allow me to beg the favor of your inviting public attention to the claims of the District Benevolent Society.

The approaching departure of the Hon'ble Mr. Farish from Bombay, who next to the Government was the main prop of this charity, makes it a matter of very serious and anxious importance to have larger contributions from the community. The liberal and wealthy native gentlemen of this Presidency might be called on to contribute a little towards the maintenance and support of their fellow countrymen. The Roman Catholic community in particular has evinced such extreme apathy, that, when it is stated that upwards of 46 of the Paupers are supported by the District Benevolent Society are Roman Catholics—it is a matter of pain and surprize to many, with but two or three honorable exceptions not a single R. C. Portugese contributes a farthing, tho' it is well known that the liberality of the British Government has placed a great number of them in situations, which had they but the *will* could well enable them to spare a little for their wretched and starving brethren.

Your's very obediently and obliged,
C. D. GILDER.

4th February 1841.

Contributions to the Bombay District Benevolent Society for 1841, *received in January.*

	Rs.
The Right Hon'ble Sir James Carnac and Family	200
Mrs. Farish and the Hon'ble James Farish Esq.	500
Lady Awdry and the Hon'ble Sir John W. Awdry Chief Justice	200
Trustees of St. Thomas' Cathedral part of Christmas Collections	200
Messrs. Gisborne Menzies and Co.	200
T. W. Henderson Esq.	100
J. G Malcolmson Esq.	100
H. Fawcett Esq.	100
D. Greenhill Esq	50
Col. W. D. Robertson 8th Regiment	30
Dr. R. Brown Private Secretary to the Right Hon'ble the Governor	25
Messrs. Frith and Co	25
J. G. Frith Esq.	20
Mr. H. Brown Clerk at the Cathedral	15
Col. D. Barr	20
John Williams Esq.	50
Messrs. Foster and Co.	50
J. P. Larkins Esq	100
Dr. Alexander Gibson Supt. Botanical Gardens	100
Sheikh Kasem	2
A Poor Man	10
Rupees	2097

Bombay, 1st February 1841.
Military Square. E. E.
C. D. GILDER.

The following Benefactors contribute by monthly payments.

Miss Blakeman	6	per annum.
Messrs. Vaupel	60	ditto.
,, W. H. Payne	30	ditto.
,, A. D. Fallon	24	ditto.
,, N. Spencer	12	ditto.
,, George Smith	30	ditto.
,, F. Steuart	12	ditto.
,, J. Mallaly	18	ditto.
,, F. Hutchinson	24	ditto.
F. Martinaut	12	ditto.
The Reverend Dr. Stevenson	24	ditto.
Captain D. Ross	24	ditto.
Mr. Jordan	12	ditto.
Mr. E. Martinant	12	ditto.
Mr. Faulkener	6	ditto.
Mr. Hynes	6	ditto.
Damother Dadajee	6	ditto.

The Bombay District Benevolent Society, affords temporary or permanent relief to the Blind and Lame, the Aged, Helpless, and destitute Poor of *all classes to the extent of its means*; making enquiry by its Committee and agents into their real necessities.

The rich are spared much importunity, at their own doors by this Society.

It maintains, besides numerous out door pensioners, an extensive Dhurmsalla, where many diseased and aged poor are housed, closed, and fed at Byculla, near the East end of the Belassis Road, *which all are invited to inspect.*

Upwards of two thousand of the destitute poor have been already relieved by this Society.

It is in great need of large Subscriptions for its benevolent objects, and all who can give, are earnestly entreated to aid to the extent of their means, this charity.

The Disbursements made appear in the Society's Reports. The following is a summary of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Society for the past year (1840) viz:

RECEIPTS.

Government contribution from January to December at 300 Rupees per month	3,600
Private contributions from do. to do.	5,981
	9,581

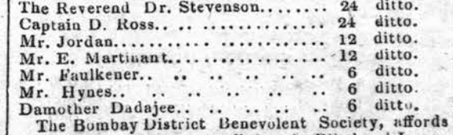
DISBURSEMENTS.

Out Pensioners of the Society, Food and Clothing to Inmates of the Dhurmsala, Rent of ditto. Pay of Establishment, sending paupers to their homes, Temporary relief to deserving objects &c. &c. from January to December 1840.	10,920
Exhibiting a deficiency in 1840 of Rs.	1,339

Any one desirous of seeing the accounts, can do so by applying to the Secretary, and all the Members of the Community are respectfully and earnestly solicited to attend the monthly Meetings of the Society, where the mass of suffering humanity are relieved by its judicious management would alone speak volumes in favour of this most useful and philanthropic institution.

The monthly Meetings of the Managing Committee have hitherto been held for paying the out Pensioners, and considering fresh cases on the last Friday in every month at Christ Church, Byculla, at 7 o'clock in the morning; and the Dhurmsala Meetings, have usually been held on the Saturday following at 5 o'clock in the evening at the Dharmsala. But as this plan was productive of inconvenience to many Members owing to the departure of the Steamer with the Overland Mail about that time. It is now arranged that from March next the First Friday in each month be substituted for the last except when it happens to fall on the 1st of a month, when the Second Friday in such month be substituted for the first. And that the Committee of the Dhurmsala, also meet on the same day at 5 o'clock in the evening at the Dhurmsala.

C. D. GILDER,
Secretary.



"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, February 5, 1841.

ARRIVED February 3, H. C. Steamer *Medusa*, Mr. H. Dawson Commanding from Kurrachee 28th January—*Passenger*: Major Carpenter, H. M. 41st Regiment; Feb. 4, Brig *Futteh Moobareck*, Abdul Ally Nacodah, from Siam 19th November.

As every thing connected with China is now of interest, we give the first of a series of papers, which will in a narrative style describe the manners and customs of that extraordinary people as observed in their intercourse with Europeans.

WE perceive our Correspondent "Z." whose letter we this day publish regarding the right of a Casting Vote to the President of a Court Martial, has accused us of unfairness in not publishing the remarks of the Calcutta *Englishman* on the subject, as well as those which appear in the Calcutta *Courier*. The only excuse we can make is that it would have spun the subject out (not to a greater length than it deserves) but to more room than we could afford to give to it. We are still of opinion that it is a question that should be settled by the Legislature, and all the sensible writing in the world as to precedent, will not advance the real settlement of the case one bit. If our Correspondents would only shew the evil of an unsettled state of Law and throw the weight of their opinion into a petition for a fixed and in violate principle to be determined by legal enactment, they would do good indeed, and the whole British and Anglo Indian Army would be deeply indebted to them.

WE have received letters from Dadur of a late date, but they only go to confirm what we had previously heard with regard to the movements of the Scinde Force. The work of pacification seems progressing and there is little doubt that a few more months will exhibit such a tranquil state that the Troops will be able to go into Quarters, while the three Corps first in Scinde viz. the 1st Grenadiers, the 5th and 23rd N. I. will probably be permitted to return to India to recruit and rest after their hard Campaign. These Regiments are entitled to consideration, for few in India have suffered so severely both from climate and loss in action. But if these Corps be withdrawn a question arises as to whether their absence will not cause such a weakening of the present efficient state of the Force, as to render it unequal to the task of keeping our new subjects in awe (for it is only blinking the question to say they are not our subjects) and if so, the Tribes will again seize on any favorable opportunity and break out again. There are no Troops available for the relief of the three we have named. Already are almost all our Stations occupied by the Madras Troops and without an augmentation nothing more can be got out of the Bombay Troops. In proportion to its size the Bombay Army has been much more and severely employed than the Bengallees. With Aden, Karrack, and the Stations in Scinde nearly one half of the Army will always be out of the Presidency, we may well say "*Tempora mutantur*" but we can scarcely add with truth as regards the Army "*Nos mutamur et illis.*" The fact is we must have augmentation on the Bombay side and that speedily, or a different arrangement of the Governments must take place. and some Troops be taken from Madras and added to Bombay. There is still a contingency not provided for and that is a permanent occupation of Chusan. This would take not a few Regiments of Natives as well as Her Majessy's Regiments; by cutting and contriving we may go on for a time as we are, but do what we will it must come at last, and Twelve Regiments of the line besides more Cavalry and Artillery are required if the Bombay Presidency is to retain all its old Stations, and in addition Mhow, Aden, Karrack and the Cantonments in Cutch, Gundavee and on the Banks of the Indus.

OUR attention has been directed to the report of the District Benevolent Society. We regret to perceive there is a balance against the Society of Rupees 1,339. Now a more useful charity does not exist in Bombay, the immediate relief of our fellow creatures in distress, is the object of every humane and right feeling man, and we are convinced the benefits this institution confers on Society at large, need only be known to be fully appreciated. It appears from the report that upwards of four sixths of those relieved during the last year, were Roman Catholics, still the contributions from this part of the community are comparatively so small, that the apathy shewn by those denominating themselves Christians, really in our opinion calls forth censure. When it is considered the number of Portuguese Gentlemen that are entertained by the Government in the different Public Offices, we do think, that they ought to endeavour to contribute their mite to the support of their brethren in distress, more particularly when those in need are of the same persuasion as themselves. It may be argued that their Ecclesiastical Funds provide for the want of their poor, still this is no reason why their apathy should be shown towards the relieving of other castes in distress. If the European community, too generally would come forward with a more liberal hand, our streets would not daily swarm with Beggars, as they now do. Any contributor to this excellent institution, has it in his power, when an applicant for charity appears, to send him immediately to the Secretary for relief, who inquires as to his real wants, and on ascertaining that the individual is in distress, relief is given, either in money, clothes, shelter, or food, and not unfrequently he becomes, if incapacitated from gaining his livelihood, a pensioner on the Society.—Should he be a wanderer from a distant clime, means are provided to return him to his native land. If in sickness, medical aid is called in, and the patient treated with every care and attention. As we said before, we are assured of the great benefit that the Public derive from the existence of an institution of this description, and the good effected by it needs only be promulgated to swell its lists of contributions, and thin the Island of the hordes of Beggars that now daily wander over it.

WE had another shillings worth of danger to the course yesterday afternoon, and certainly the coup d'œil was not at all less interesting than on the first day. The Ladies looked as charming, the Gentlemen as gallant, and the Horses as sleek and spirited as ever, while the Native population were as full of the Tumasha and delighted with the fun as on Tuesday. The Races were well contested and in the second a new Horse named *Potentate* proved the aptitude of his name, by being monarch of the course. The Garrison Band was in attendance and played some pretty overtures, waltzes, &c. to wile away the tedious half hours between the Heats. The Betting stand was as usual crowded with the sporting community while along the line of ropes, all sorts, sizes, and castes, struggled for a good place. Here you might see Lalla the Mussaul with a Beree in his cheek doing poor Francisco the Cook at ekee Bekee (a sort of odd and even) while many a swarthy Arab elbowed and cursed the Kafirs of Banians, who redolent of Ghee Rice and Tobacco and with well lined purses, looked with contempt on the hardy sons of the desert. But it would be tedious to descant on the motley crowd who on foot or

"In Whiskey, Buggy, Gig or Dog Cart,
Curricle or Tandem."

showed off on the occasion, suffice it to say the sport was good, the weather cool, and the fun capital, and as the men say at Epsom and Ascot. Here follows a full and true description of the Horses, &c.

BOMBAY RACES.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY 4TH FEB. 1841.

FIRST RACE.

The Bombay Great Welter Stakes of 10 Gold mohurs P. P. and 40 Gold mohurs from the fund, 1½ miles and a distance for all Arabs that never started before the 1st July 1840, 11st:

Mr. Vibart's	G. A. H.	Nil Desperandum 11st.
Mr. Kemp's	C. A. H.	Gold Fringe 11st.
Mr. Edward	B. A. H.	Retaliator 11st.
Mr. Wilson	G. A. H.	Crutch 11st.
The Confederates	G. A. H.	The Iron Duke 11st.

1st Heat.	Time.
4 Dist.	0 18
1	1 5
5	0 58
3	0 59
2	
Total	3 20

SECOND RACE.

The Elliot Cup by subscription in honor of a zealous supporter of the Turf, for all Arabs, 3 miles, 8st. 4lbs. Winners once 3lbs. extra, twice or more 7lbs. extra, entrance Rupees 100.

Mr. Black's	B. A. H.	Hoffman 8st. 11lb.
Mr. Vibart's	G. A. H.	Feramorze 8st 11lb.
Mr. Simpson's	C. A. C.	Mootrub 8st. 4lbs.
The Confederates	G. A. H.	Amato 8st. 11lbs.
Mr. Daly's	G. A. H.	Potentate 8st. 4lbs.

1st Heat.	Time.
3 Dist.	1 3
4	1 3
5	0 56
2	1 2
1	1 1
	1 0
Total	6 5

THIRD RACE.

The Lady's and Bachelors' Purse for all Arabs, Rupees 500 from the Fund, with a sweepstakes of Rupees 150 each, 1 mile Heats 8st. 7lbs.

Mr. Vibarts	G. A. H.	Ganymede 8st. 7lbs.
The Confederate	G. A. H.	Little Bandoola 8st. 7lbs.
Mr. Daly's		Lochinvar 8st. 7lbs.

1st Ht.	2nd Ht.	3rd Ht.	Time.	Time.	Time.
2	3	3	0 56	0 55	0 56
3	1	1	1 0	1 1	1 3
1	2	2			
			1 56	1 56	1 59

THE filth, the dirt, the mud, &c. still continues to accumulate and no means have been adopted to remedy the evil we complained of in our issue before last. The Streets are still overwater-

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ed, the Sweepers hold our exposure as "a vain empty thing," and morning and evening favor us with their odoriferous perfumes. This we scarcely expected, we did entertain a hope that our pen would not again be called into requisition to point out the great nuisances which exist, leaving entirely out of the question the evil that will eventually entail itself on the Inhabitants in the breeding of disease during the approaching Hot Season. What with dirty Streets, filthy Lanes, uncleansed Stables, and a stagnant Moat, we have every prospect, let alone what the weather itself will give us, of a very unhealthy season and altho' the China Trade may have thinned a few of the Inhabitant's pockets, we do not think that can be assigned as a reason, why Dirt and filth should be allowed to accumulate to add to the uncomfortableness (we like a long word) of the Hot weather and tend to thin our population. In directing the notice of the Authorities to this our second application on the subject, we do most heartily trust that ere another week glides over our heads something will be done to effect a thorough cleansing, and that we shall not have again occasion to advert to this dirty unpleasant subject.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

RANDOM SKETCHES BY LARRY O'FLANAGAN.

No. 1.

THE FAST-BOAT.

It was in the latter part of the year 18,—that I visited in a private capacity the principal trading port of the Celestial Empire.

I was then young and inexperienced, and knew but little of the world; unskilled in its manners and ignorant of the motives which actuate its denizens. I had heard much of China, its extent and resources, the vastness of its population, the ingenuity of its inhabitants, and the reserved and cunning policy of its Government.

My curiosity was at its height. I ardently sighed to visit a place of which I had heard so much, nor did I sigh in vain. The indulgence of relations soon converted me from a raw griff just come out from England, into a young Gentleman, on his travels.

Blessed with means and possed of some excellent letters of introduction together with, (a hem a) handsome face, and engaging exterior! I happily made friends wherever I went: and though I did not travel through the country as in the plenitude of my ignorance I conceived I should be able to do, yet I gathered much useful information, and making a good use of my eyes, saw many things that I had never seen before, and which in fact had never been "dreamt of in my philosophy."

Years have since passed over my head, yet never shall I forget the thrill of rapture that shot through my young veins, as I gazed on the shores of China, the land of my boyish imagination, the subject of many a wild and youthful fancy!

But how shall I attempt to describe the enthusiasm, the joy (call it foolish joy if you will) that filled my heart to overflowing, when with feasting eyes I gazed on one of the first and most important towns of the Chinese Empire. I believe I sprung from my seat, and actually went through the intricacies of the *Pas Chinois* to the great edification and still greater wonder of the Lascars in the Cutter in which I was proceeding up.

Canton, thou mart of busy men, *without* whose gates are found men of all colours, caste and creed—the look-to-wind'ard son of Caledonia, the airy Frenchman, the guessing Yankee, the haughty Spaniard redolent of garlic, the crafty Hindoo, the turbaned Turk, the rich Parsee, the swindling Jew, the broad-beamed Dutchman, the swarthy son of Fez,—all met with itchy palms to traffic with thy industrious son Fowkee, cunning in workmanship! Hail to the great city! Hail to thy ell-wide streets—thy lofty gates, at whose corners squat thy long-tailed sons, armed with the direful lash, to scourge away barbarian strangers, to whom it may not be permitted to behold with admiring eyes the beauty of thy internal structure!

Such was my soliloquy on gaining a first sight of Canton and its suburbs. But no doubt good reader you would be obliged by my informing you how I got there. Whether in stately fashion I forced the armed passage of the Bocca Tigris as Max. well did, and others later still, toppling the walls of the wretchedly defended Forts, on either hands, on the heads of the affrighted Chinese; or sailed majestic up in one of Honorable John's trading Frigates; or crawled my slow length along in some huge misshapen box, now-a-days yclept ship, though it is a question I believe seriously disputed among the learned whether things similar in shape were not used by the Brobdignag housewives as tea-chests: for we may safely presume that those worthy gentlefolk were in a state of pitiable ignorance with regard to that refined word caddy*.

Know then gentle reader that my visit to Canton was not made under a salvo of Artillery growling 'hoarse thunder'; nor in any manner nor way mentioned above, but simply in a Chinese Fast Boat.

The admirable dexterity with which these boats are managed by their crew, their frail and excentric make and their matchless sailing qualities are themes on which I might dilate *ad infinitum*, and which fill all mouths with praise. The Fast Boat of China is a thing unique of its kind. Possessing great length, scanty beam, and an exceeding sharpness of rotundity at bottom, if I may be allowed to use this paradoxical expression, an ordinary puff of wind would infallibly upset her, were not so undesirable an end effectually prevented by means of a huge stone, which rolled to windward, and in a greater or less degree, makes her as stiff as a post Captain, or my Lord Mayor, who, every one believes, inadvertently swallowed a poker at the last city feast.

And then for her sail. Oh! what a lovely sail it is to be sure: made of mats it is true, with stout slips of Bamboo running transversely through it, about six feet apart: but then it is so luffy—so handy—something of a standing by--gives you no trouble, no occasion to dip the heel of the yard, put the helm down, round goes the sail and you are on the other tack. If reader you could get a glimpse at my lovely little caput, you might yourself discern how prominent in its phrenological structure is the bump of *run aboutiveness*. But since the fates and the incognito I have assumed, deny you this pleasure, you must take my *ipse dixit* for it: strongly developed I assure you, a very Ishmaelite have I been all the days of my life.

Well to proceed with my tale. Entering Lema Channel at day break one morning in November with a fine fresh breeze right aft, and the sea as smooth as a bowling green, the old Lady L---was rattling along under ordinary sail at the rate of seven knots an hour, when just such a boat as I have attempted to describe to you, put out from under a nook of land about four miles a head of us, and about three points on our star board bow.

"Pepper my good fellow," said I, addressing the Captain of the Vessel,--"what boat can that be, and what the deuce can he want?"

"Why Larry, I suppose, indeed I have no doubt it is the pilot. First come, first served is generally our rule, unless as is sometimes the case, some of us have a particular favorite and this makes that worthy yonder in such a hurry."

But you surely cannot suppose that fellow will ever catch us," replied I hugging myself with the idea that the thing was utterly impossible."

"Yes," said Pepper, "I am certain that he will not only catch us, but however improbable it may appear will do so easily."

The result was what Pepper had predicted. The Fast Boat lying close up to the wind shot almost into the direct line of our cours, when lowering her sail she very coolly awaited our near approach. Finding herself within a quarter of a mile of our vessel, she hoisted her sail dashed boldly in towards us, and coming up in the most beautiful style without once touching the side of the ship, let all go by the run, and dropt slowly astern, one of her crew at the same time adroitly fixing a hook with a long rope attached to our main chainplates.

"Aye aw, Massa Captain Peppa! How you do"? said a short obese comical looking little piece of humanity who had just succeeded after a severe struggle in hoisting himself out of the main chains. "How you do this voyage? Long time my not have see your face!"

"Ah, Massa number two," said the brisk little man addressing the second mate, "how, you do."

"Here's my old Pilot," quoth Pepper, "you must not be surprised to hear me converse with him in the same strain. 'Tis a sort of conventional language which all who come to China must learn ere they can expect to be understood."

The Chinaman had by this time got fairly on the deck, when hastening up to the skipper he again gave vent to his expressions of pleasure and recognition in the most extravagant and boisterous manner.

"Well, Cockeye Sam," said Pepper, addressing the Chinese beauty by his well known sobriquet? What pigeon you catchee now eh"?

"Oh, olo pigeon Massa Peppa; olo pigeon: my have catchee one large sip last moon. You wantee my takee, your sip Lintin?"

"Yes Sam, and suppose you don't carry her up safe, I'll damage your other day light. Do you hear?"

"Oh no fare, no fare, I tink no man can make sip walkee walkee more better than Sam!"

On our arrival at Lintin, Pepper told me it was his intention to keep his Vessel there at least for a few days, adding that he would proceed up to Whampoa that night in a Fast Boat and proposing that I should accompany him, to which I very willingly consented. During the course of the day Captain Shortreed of the Colonel Y—— hearing that Pepper with whom he was acquainted, was going up intimated a wish to be of the party, and on the old principle the more the merrer, his proposal was readily acceded to.

It being agreed to *nem. con.* that Cockeye Sam was the best person we could possibly fix on, that worthy was apprised of our intentions, and told to have his boat in readiness by six o'clock that evening. With this arrangement Sam seemed highly delighted as it would put something to the tune of twenty dollars into his pocket, though it is not to be denied that he ran the risk of being mulcted one half of that if he were so unlucky as to be caught by a Mandarin boat, but that was his look out and not ours.

At the appointed hour all things being in readiness and our portmanteaus, carpet-bags &c., together with a brace of pistols, a cutlass, cold Ham, cold Fowl, a bottle or two of Cognac with various other combustibles, and deleterious eatables and drinkables being duly stowed away in the small hole misnomered Cabin, Pepper, Shortreed, and myself stept into Cockeye's boat, when having each lighted a weed---"shove off Sam was the word, and away skimmed our boat over the almost calm surface of the sea impelled by the lusty arms of fourteen stout Chinamen.

"What a glorious sunset it is" ;---ejaculated Shortreed,---"Very beautiful is it not?"

"Very," said Pepper---"rather too much so, since if I mistake not it bodes any thing but a quiet night. What say you Cockeye, plenty of wind to night?"

The Chinaman took a long *squint* in the direction of the setting sun, then turning to Pepper with a more thoughtful expression of countenance than usual.—"My no can tell Massa Peppa ;---my tink have typhoon to night: can tell by, by: s'pose can see can savey. "Typhoon,"---said I---"what does he call that Pepper?" "Why Larry, Typhoon, means literally a strong wind, a most disagreeable sort of thing to encounter even in a tight trim ship, but doubly so in a Cockle shell like this---I only hope that Sam's prediction may not prove true."

"Oh, he be hanged for an old sorcerer," quoth Shortreed." "Pepper, Larry my boy, let us adjourn to our state cabin, the evening is getting chilly, and I see they have lit the lamp. I say Pepper devilish provident fellow that Steward of yours, he has had the good sense to put a bottle of your best Old Tom into the hamper with the other things. It will be capitally to whet one's appetite with. Any objections, Larry to discuss the merits of this ham and volaile?" "None in life,---only I must first trouble you for the smallest conceivable drop of that same Old Tom, you have taken so comfortably under the shadow of your wing."

Having introduced you Reader to our supper table you will perhaps be polite enough to leave us to the full exercise of our masticatory organs. As for my fair friends the ladies, I think I fear intensely, nay I am positive they'll exclaim. Oh! the horrid creatures! How could they eat in a boat!!

(To be continued.)

* May not this word be a corruption of the term catty, a Chinese weight. I do not offer an opinion but simply suggest the idea. Honest John Bull in his laudable eagerness to adopt a new ward very seldomstops to inquire into it as meaning.

L. O'F.

SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

CHEVALIER RIGEL'S PATENT APPARATUS FOR STEERING A STEAM BOAT WITHOUT A RUDDER.

[*Communicated by the Inventor.*]

The public is sufficiently acquainted with all the accidents which have happened since the application of steam to navigation; therefore it will be unnecessary to enumerate them here. Nevertheless it is well to know that all these evils arise from a sort of misunderstanding between the engineers and the captains of vessels, and particularly from the faulty arrangement of the machinery and the propelling power, of which we can freely dispose, in order to put it in opposition to the elements that we have to encounter.

The new method of applying steam force to the steering and directing of vessels invented by A. P. de Rigel, architect, and patented the 14th October, 1837, may be applied without exception to all kinds of vessels, and particularly to the great navigation of the East and West Indies; for the larger the vessels, the greater will be the advantages of the application of this invention, and the more marked the improvement on the present imperfect manner of steering and governing ships.

Before making known the advantages which will result from this invention it may not be useless to present the reader with a short description of the machine itself, and of the easy manner by which one may steer a vessel without the aid of the rudder.

The inventor proposes the construction of a table, which will be placed in a little pavilion on the deck, in the centre of the vessel, and in a vertical line between the engines and the boilers. Upon this square table, which will be about 4 feet diameter, will be placed at each superior angle a compass, and in the middle a lamp. In the centre of the table will be placed a sextant, on which will be marked the degrees of the force of the engines, and by a handle which turns this sextant, and which opens at the same time a valve, to allow the steam in the cylinders to escape, more or less force can be given to the engines, in order to make the wheels move alternately with more or less rapidity, independently of each other, which will give the ship an oblique course. In the inferior angle of the table to the right, will be placed a chronometer, and to the left a dial, on which will likewise be marked the degrees of force of the steam, and with a handle which turns this dial, a valve placed in the generator can be opened or shut, in order to give the vessel a speed more or less accelerated, or to stop it altogether.

Thus it is clearly shown, that by this method the captain, the pilot, or the engineer, by placing himself at this table, can, without any help, direct the vessel at his pleasure, by making the paddles turn independently, one faster than the other, and it is evident that the boat must change its direction without the aid of the helm, which always produces a slacking of the ship's speed.

The advantages of this invention to steam navigation are immense, because all obstacles may be overcome, and the voyage continued under any circumstances without stoppage or delay. Thus the following advantages will be gained.

1st. A considerable saving in the consumption of fuel.

2nd. The saving of fuel presents another advantage, for the space it would occupy, can be filled by merchandize, &c.

3rd. A greater celerity without augmenting the propelling power of the engines.

4th. A vessel as large as the Great Western, with engines of the same power, but constructed after the new manner would make the voyage from Liverpool to New York, in 10, instead of 14 days.

5th. A quicker passage would abridge the tedium and sufferings of the voyage.

6th. By a quicker passage. tempests, which often cause the loss of the vessel and crew, might be avoided.

7th. In tempests, three different forces might be put in opposition to the wind and tides—if the masts are lost, two forces that of the helm and also the paddles, and if the helm be likewise lost, the vessels be equally well steered by the wheels alone

8th. The most rapid evolution can be made, since one person placed at the table can readily steer the ship in any direction, and even stop it with promptitude, and without fatigue.

The profession will know how to appreciate this advantage, particularly on entering or quitting harbours, which always present obsticles and dangers.

In order to give a just idea of the necessity of applying this improvement to steam navigation as soon as possible, I will give the following illustration.

If the driver of a four-horse coach had conceived the strange idea of confiding the conduct of his horses to four grooms, and in the course of his journey was obliged to cry to each of the grooms "to the right," "to the left," "quicker," or "stop," instead of performing these manoeuvres with his own hands every body would say that the coachman was mad, and certainly would not travel with him for fear of being retarded or overturned. Yet the same thing is done every day before our eyes, when we see beautiful vessels, costly merchandize, and valuable lives, confided to so imperfect and faulty a manner of steering as that now in use.—

It is to be hoped that the Steam Navigation Companies and engineers, engaged in the construction of steam vessels, will avail themselves of this invention, and will not delay acquiring the information requisite for rectifying an evil too dangerous and glaring to be much longer endured.

Description of the Engravings.

A is a table, proposed to be constructed nearly in the centre of the vessel, under shelter; B place for the captain; C C two mariner's compasses; D lamp for night use; E a chronometer on the right of the captain; F a dial on the left of the captain, put in action by the supply of steam to the cylinders; G a strong metallic sextant turning on the centre *a*, the cogged edge of which is proposed to be moved by the small rack wheel *b*. which is turned by the handle *c*: H machinery proposed to be placed under the table A. *d* is the generator, conveying the whole of the steam from the boilers, *e* and *f* are lateral branches, distributing the steam between the cylinders on either side, *g* is the top of a cylindrical box containing a valve, which opens or closes the generator, *h* is a valve, which directs the supply of steam to the cylinders on one side or the other, or allows its passage equally to both; these two valves are opened or shut at pleasure on the surface of the table A, by the two handles *c* and *i*. The valve in the interior of the cylindrical box *g*, is opened or shut by the handle *i*. which turns the rack wheel *k*, (see figs, H. and I,) and thus moves the sextant G, whose centre turns the valve in the cylindrical box *g*, I is a side view and section of the fig. H; K is a side view of the table A; L is the plan of the vessel; *m m* are the cylinders which work alternately; *n n* the axles of the paddle wheels; *o o* are the plummer blocks; *p p* are the wheels; *q q* the boilers: *r* is the funnel; *s* the steam pipe.

These drawings are intended to shew and explain the principle which the inventor has in view; the details of execution would admit of great modification, and the employment of pieces already in use, if it should be deemed desirable.—*Mech. Mag.*

CALCUTTA.

ENGLISHMAN, JANUARY 25.

In the public notification of Government of the receipt of the new Articles of War, it is said that they have been transmitted by the Court of Directors; but section 7 of the mutiny act requires that their *official* transmission to the Indian Supreme Court judges, and to the *Governors*—that is, their transmission for the purpose of their being acted on—shall be by the Secretary at War; and the public notification should have specified accordingly, if the prescribed form has been attended to, for a transmission by the Honorable Court only is not legally sufficient. The articles must be *signed and sent* by the above named Secretary.

We do not know whether the Bombay Commander-in-chief's public censure upon the Queen (noticed by us on Friday) for having presumed to authorise a court martial, by her articles of war, to adjudge a punishment which lay within His Excellency's own authority to inflict, was, in him, an original piece of daring, or whether his official courage got gradually wound up to the sticking place, by the continuous example set him in Bengal; but whichever be the fact, we can assure Sir Thomas that he has not yet reached the point which has been attained by the head of this army in the particular respect above alluded to. His Excellency at Bombay, indeed, notifies to Her Majesty, through the medium of a general order, that she acts absurdly in authorising him to do that which he can do of his own accord; but the Commander-in-chief in Bengal informs the Queen and Parliament both that they are ridiculously wasting their time—which truly is the public property—in solemnly legislating upon points which his 'sic jdbco' is sufficient to establish without their interference. They have deemed it necessary, it seems, to frame, between them them, a new mutiny act and new articles of war, in order, principally, to introduce into the military law of the East India Company's forces certain penal reforms which for some time past have prevailed in regard to the royal army such as alternating solitary with ordinary imprisonment, for example—but His Excellency virtually tells them, by his practice, —' You are both fools for your pains; for why should you, oh, Parliament! take the solemn trouble of *legislating*, in order that courts-martial in the Indian army sould have power to adjudge alternated solitary and ordinary imprisonment; and why should you, oh, thoughtless Sovereign! take up your precious time in framing an article of war, according to that superfluous legislation, when I can do the needful from my own inherent power, and *introduce* penalties from the annual act and articles into the Company's army, according as I may consider their adaptation expedient?' The same train of practice by His Excellency, and of implied taunt to those high authorities for their 'ridiculous excess of legislation, would include the transfer from the annual to the Company's codes, by the Commander-in-chief himself, of the other trivial matters. such as the power to transport, the evidence of previous convictions, the mulcting of pay for habitual drunkeness, and several other differences between the two codes, which Parliament and Her Majesty (not to mention Sir John Hobhouse) have been at the needless pains to provide for by statute law; and for our parts we think that the frequent instances in which Commander-in-chief in India act in violation of the codes in question should teach the legislature and the monarch, not to interfere at all, but to leave the whole business to the local authority, who will transfer as much or as little as he thinks fit from the annual to the permanent act and articles, and not concern himself about parliamentary authority for such parts of his official conduct. It seems by a Horte Guards letter (vide Saturday's *Military Chronicle*) that men of her Majesty's service have bee illegally imprisoned (solitarily) for a *calendar* month at a time, instead of for only a *lunar* month; and *our* military readers may remember that we repeatedly and strongly pressed this distinction on their notice, many months ago, in respect to sentences of suspension, by pointing out that officers suspended for 'three months' were entitled to restoration at the end of three *lunar* months, because such was the legislatorial meaning of the term 'month,' where a *calendar* month was not expressly signified. The same rule we have before now taken occasion to impress, in relation to the imprisonment of soldiers; but the local 'sic jubeo' was deemed all powerful, and now at last the error has been noticed by the Horse Guards, and of course will be rectified (for *that* authority 'downs be disputed' at Indian Head-quarters, though an act of Parliament or a Queen's articles of war may bo disregarded!) in Her Majesty's army. The only difference between the special case noticed by Lord Hill, and the general one remarked on by ourselves, is that in regard to solitary imprisonment a courtmartial has not even the discretionary power of awarding it for so long a period as a *calendar* month, whereas it *may* direct that calculation to prevail in ordinary imprisonment or in suspension; but what makes the illegality which appear to have been practised in the Queen's service more glaringly illegal, if we may say so, in the Company's is that the very alternation into the practice of which it has crept has been *arbitrarily* introduced into the Company's service, and Company's soldiers have been imprisoned, in solitary imprisonment, for a calendar month at a time, and then let out into ordinary imprisonment, and then again thrown back into a like illegal duration of the solitary confinement, without there having been any law whatever for the alternation itself! There are cases *now going on*, of the nature here alluded to, and we perceive one in a recent order of a Gunner tried at Agra who is (illegally) sentenced to have every fourth month, out of two years' imprisonment, *solitary*, and the Commander-in-Chief directs that the computatinin of the whole time shall be made 'from the 8th January 1841,' which involves a *calendarial* calculation from the 8th to the 8th for the several months of *solitary* imprisoament, the first of which must thus be calculated from the 8th of April, to the 8th of May next, and so on for the future months,—yet now His Excellency is told that, for queen's soldiers, at all events, such division is against the statute. We are really always very sorry to have to fall into this train of remark where Sir Jasper Nicholls is the functionary apparently to be blamed; for we are so confident that His Excellency intends well, and wishes to act justly, in all that he officially does, that it goes much against our feelings of personal respect for him, to cast blame on him at all. The present, however, is a case in which he, of course, does not judge, as he would in a purely military one, entirely for himself, and therefore his law advisers are actually, thought not responsibly, the blamable parties.

NEW METHOD OF DISSEMINATING POLITICAL PRINCIPLES.

The Liberals of England have taken advantage of the New Post Office Regulations to advertize cheaply and disseminate widely their favorite political axioms. They have adopted 'Labels for Letters,' and 'Anti-Corn Law Wafers', and thus secure an enormous circulation for short suggestive texts that are tolerably sure to be read, and which, if they do not always lead to very deep thinking, must familiarize the public mind with principles that constantly repeated, will be very extensively taken on credit, and from the leading articles of polical faith among the people. These Labels and Wafers have already reached India, howing the determination with which the system is worked. Here are some of them.

Who passed the CornLaws The landlords.— For what purpose? To keep up their high rent.	Whoever wishes the welfare of GreatBritain, will advocate the Repeal oftheCorn Laws.	Gen. i. 29; xiii. 2. Prov. xi. 26. Amos v. 11. Job x x i v. 10. Prov. xiv. 21,31; xxiv. 7; xxxi. 9.

§ §
§Thanks§
§ for cheap §
§postage. May §
§we soon get §
§cheap bread. Free§
§ communication with §
§all parts of the em-§
§ pire is good, but §
§ free trade with §
§ all parts of the §
§ world will §
§ be still §
§ better §
§ §

Let Free Trade Advocate dissemi-nate Free Trade principles. 12 successive numbers of the *Anti Corn-law Circular* will be sent by Post, *free*, on forwarding 2s. to JOHN GADSBY, Manchester.

[*From the Notes by on Idler in the Eastern Star.*

THE LAUNCH OF THE 'CITY OF PALACES.'

The launch of this beautiful Ship took place on Saturday, at the Dock-yard of Captain Symes at Howrah.

She is of 400 Tons and upwards, and a very fair specimen of Naval Architecture.

There has been so much said of launches generally, about their gilding into that element which is always ready to receive them, and of its becoming the scene of their future operations, that we feel relieved in being able to testify in plain words our admiration of the masterly and ship-shape manner in which every arrangement was made: there was no fuss, no noise, if we may except the loud and continued cheering that took place when the ship received her name from the hands of Mrs. Fraser.

Next came the tiffin, and it was a right good one. In due time came, 'Prosperity to the City of Palaces, whether on land, in the river, or in the ocean. This was given by Captain Harrington with great good humour.' '*The healths of Captain Sherriff, and Radanauth Dutt.* (the owners) and '*The Ladies*' followed. Captain Harrington returned thanks for the Ladies, in, to use his own words, 'the softest manner possible.' When we left, the laugh and joke were at their height, and we have no doubt but all departed as we did, highly gratified with the scene.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, JANUARY 25.

ACCIDENT.—Last night at a late hour, a man under the influence of liquor, went near a large pan of hot *ghee* on fire, and not being able to preserve his equilibrium, fell on the pan, by which his arm, part of his breast, and one side of his face was severely scalded. This pan of ghee was in the shop of a halwye or native sweetmeat maker, and the unfortunate man had gone there for the purpose of smoking. He was immediately carried by the police for medical assistance to the Hospital where he now is. His hurt, at the time we received this information, was said to be so serious as to render the hope of his recovery doubtful.

CONSIDERABLE FRAUD.—Two Hindus appeared at the shop of a man in Burra-bazar, a dealer in gold, on the 19th instant, and pretending that they wanted gold for a certain person, who had commissioned them to purchase a quantity of that metal for him, bargained with the gomastah of the shop for two ingots, which weighed 68 sa. wt. and the value of which was about 1100 rupees. With regard to the payment, it was arranged, that a servant of the shop should accompany the two strangers to the person who wanted the gold, and receive the money. Accordingly went with the two men, to whom the pieces of gold were delivered by the Gomastah, until they came to a crowded part of the Strand. Here the fellows took the opportunity to abscond unperceived by the servant, who looked about for them; and not being able to find them, returned to the shop and related the manner in which the cheats had disappeared with the gold. One of these men—the person who was the spokesman, and into whose hand the gold had been delivered, was two days afterwards found at Kidderpore—and seized by the shopkeeper's people; but he was not long afterwards rescued from their custody by a great number of his friends.

MADRAS.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE, JANUARY 26.

THE BISHOP.—The Lord Bishop of Madras, after a most solemn and impressive Visitation Address to the Missionary Clergy assembled from all the several Stations in the district, took his departure from Palamcottah on the evening of the 18th, on route to the Hills, via Madura and Coimbatore. His Lordship held an Ordination on the 17th, when the Rev. Edward Dent was admitted into Priest's Orders, and the Rev. Edward Mooyaart, B. A. and Charles Edward Macleod were ordained as Deacons. Our much respected Bishop confirmed upwards of 2,500 Native children during his late Pastoral tour through Travancore and Tinnevelly.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.—Some small Detachments of Artillery are to march this morning from the Mount to join their respective companies at Secunderabad, Kamptee, Jalnah, and Ahmednuggur. A Detachment of European Invalids and Pensioners arrived from Secunderabad on Wednesday last. The 2d N. I. reached Madras on the 23rd Instant. A letter from Calcutta mentions that it is there rumoured that H. M. 55th Foot will be sent to China. A *small supply* of percussion lock muskets is on the way from England for this Presidency.

SPORTING ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that Dr. Fuller of the Horse Artillery met with a sad accident whilst out shooting with the Resident at Nagpore a few days ago. We are informed that they had fallen in with a tiger, or some other large game, and whilst Dr. Fuller was loading one barrel of his gun, the other barrel exploded, and shattered his right hand fearfully.

OUT PAY OFFICE REQUIRED AT THE NEILGHERRIES.—A Correspondent at the Neilgherries informs us that great inconvenience is experienced by Officers visiting the Hills in search of health in the difficulty attending the receipt of pay, since, there being no portion of the Pay Department at the Neilgherries, it becomes necessary, however emergent the wants of the parties, to forward their abstracts to Trichinopoly for examination by the Paymaster, whereby a delay of at least fourteen days is generally incurred, even supposing the Abstract to be perfectly correct, as it only reaches the Paymaster in four days, is perhaps detained at his Office for one or two more, is four days additional going back to the Hills and the party then has to forward the order received from the Paymaster upon the Collector's Treasury at Coimbatore, and frequently has to wait three or four days more before the money can be brought up to him by the Collector's Shroff, from the Coimbatore Office. Under existing arrangements, the inconvenience complained of, is not to be avoided, and no blame is attributable to the Office in question; but how much better were things ordered previous to 1834, when sick Officers on reaching the Hills, had no difficulty in obtaining their pay which, generally, is much wanted at that particular moment for the purpose of settling the day of Bearers, Coolies &c. whom, the individual must detain at his own considerable expense until he has had time for a reply from Trichinopoly, as above stated, since no money is procurable on the spot upon any terms whatever, and Military men, more especially those with families, have rarely any superfluous funds in hand at the termination of a march. The Neilgherries have now become so extensive a Station from the number of sick and convalescent Officers constantly there, that we hope the authorities will represent to Government that a strong necessity exists for the establishment on the Hills of an "Out pay office, viz. a Pay Agent, who should be a competent accountant and examiner, aided by a Shroff and one Peon." An Establishment of this limited extent would, we are assured, be amply sufficient, and its expense to Government would be a mere trifle. The accounts would of course, be rendered to the Paymaster at Trichinopoly, as done prior to the appointment of Captain Dyer, late Staff Officer on the Hills, and the Establishment might be placed under the present Staff Officer, whose Official duties are not of a very onerous nature. In fine, we are quite sure that if the Right Honourable the Governor will only take the trouble to cause enquiry into the necessity of such an Establishment as we have advocated, that His Lordship will receive but one kind of reply from Military men who have visited the Neilgherries.

ATHENÆUM, JANUARY 26.

The Governor and Mr. Secretary Clerk will leave the Presidency for Palmanair this day; and it is said that they will afterwards proceed thence to the Hills. Lord Elphinstone's health, we regret to learn is such as to render a change necessary.

As the Beagum's case was not finally disposed of when we left the Supreme Court yesterday evening, we have postponed the publication of proceedings with respect to her, to a subsequent issue.

The *Wellington* left our roadstead about sunset on Saturday. She returns home with a full freight, and more than her usual compliment of Passengers. From the subjoined list it will be perceived she has twenty adults, and six children; besides thirty one Invalids, two women and four children—three European servants and three Natives. This must be exceedingly gratifying to Captain KENRICK, her new Commander, who will, we are persuaded from our personal knowledge of his many excellencies, in every respect sustain the deservedly high character of the Ship under his command. The punctuality of the *Wellington* is one of her great recommendations; both out and home she generally starts at the hour advertized for sailing, and makes her voyages with the regularity of a packet. Some of the recently built Indian Traders may possess more spacious accommodation, but in no other respects do they possess superior or even equal claims to public patronage. She is a capital sea-boat and is in every particular well found and admirably managed.

Passengers per Wellington:—Mrs. Clementson, Mrs. Rooke, Mrs. Van Doddelszen, Mrs. Helton, Mrs. Dick, Miss Clementson; P. F. Clementson, Esq. M. C. S.; P. Grant, Esq. M. C. S.; Major Nottidge, Capt. Fry H. M. 63d Regt.; J. D. Robinson, Esq. M. C. S.; Capt Showers, M. Army: Lieut. Wallace, M. Army: Capt. Taynton, in charge of Troops; the Rev. A. F. H. Edowis; Rev. H. Van Doddelszen; Mr. W. Vansomeren, Mr. Dick; Mr. Taylor; Mr. Ward.—*Children.*—3 Masters Rooke; Master Mandeville; Master Hooper; Master Van Doddleszen.—*Invallids.*—31 men, 2 women and 4 children; 3 European and 3 Native servants.

THE OLD PENSIONERS AT BANGALORE.

(*From a Correspondent.*)

A General Meeting of the Chelsea and Company's Pensioners, Europeans, and East Indians, married and single, was held by mutual agreement, and with the permission of South the Librarian, in the back verandah of the Soldiers Library on Thursday morning, the 21st, at day break, when all were expected to be sober.

The Chair was taken by "*Old Spurs,*" who in a few words stated that the object of the meeting was to congratulate each other on their recent good luck, in coming in for a rich share in the liberal allowances now made to their families by Government, &c. &c. &c.

A general shout of applause followed. And about a score attempted to speak at once. When the disorder had ceased, Js. Cost, a Pensioner from H. M. 13th Dragoons, stated that he wished to be heard, as he considered his case, one of great hardship. He had served for nearly 30 years, all the time in single blessedness—since being pensioned he had taken to him an helpmate, and in doing so he had an eye to the allowance, but found now he was not to partake of it. This he considered very unjust, unfair, and unsoldierlike. Serjt. Murdermain then rose, and stated that a fortune teller had foretold that he would be drowned, and it grieved him to learn from the New Regulations, that the month's pay allowed to all who die in sheets or blankets, will be withheld from his heirs if he fulfils the fortune tellers prediction. The Chairman here said that he felt a gnawing at the stomach and he would propose an adjournment to refresh; but before doing so he begged to propose that a subscription be opened, to raise a fund to purchase a present to be forwarded from this meeting to the Military Auditor General, together with a letter expressive of the high sense we all entertain of his abilities, as exemplified in the clear, distinct and plain manner in which the regulations are drawn up and formed. The gift to consist of *a pewter hot water round plate with tin cover*, fit to contain his muffin at breakfast—to which to be added, if funds admit, *a quart tin-pot* for his lady's nosegays to grace the muffin. This proposition was received with loud shoutings, and a subscription, exceeding two Rupees, three annas and a half, was speedily filled.

MADRAS SPRING MEETING—1841.

SIXTH DAY—MONDAY, 25TH JANUARY.

1ST RACE.—Forced Handicap for winning horses only, for which all winners during the meeting must enter with the exception of Hack and Untrained Stakes—A winner once to pay 5 gold mohurs—twice 10—and 5 gold mohours for each additional race, 1 heat and 2 miles.

		Price.
Mr. Fox's.....	*Glengour.* 8st. 2lb. carried 8st. 12lb.	1
Mr. Thornhill's..	*Darfour*.....	2
Mr. Smellett's..	.....	..
Mr. Taylor's..	.....	..

Time—1m. 4s. 2m. 5s. 4m. 3s.

2D RACE.—*Hazard Stakes.*—A Purse of 500 Rupees for all Arab Horses bona fide property 1½ mile and a distance—Heats—8st. 8lbs. Winners to put 6lbs. Entrance 5 G. M. Three Horses to start or no Race.

Mr. Taylor's....	B. A. H. *Hazard*...	9st. 0lb. 1—1
Mr. Fane's....	G. A. H. *Grosvenor*..	8st. 8lb. 2—2
Mr. Smollett's..	C. A. H. *Spooney*..	8st. 8lb. 3 dr.

Time—1st heat 3m. 22s. 2d heat 3m. 23½s.

3D RACE.—*Match.*—For fifty Gold Mohurs H. F. one mile carrying 10st. 12lbs.

Mr. Woodgate's....	W. A. H. *Galaxy*....	*Owner.* 1
Mr. Dowuswell s..	G A. H. *The Snob*.....	2

Time—2m. 4s.—*easy.*

SPECTATOR, JANUARY 27.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent with a notice of the Reviews at Secunderabad which terminated at the close of last month, and the results of which were most creditable to the various Corps at that important station. The 1st Cavalry was the Corps first in the field—the horses were in good condition and well cleaned, including several large Bengal stud horses—fine showy animals, but not quite so clean made as the lighter horses from the Gulph. The men in this Corps are described as generally strong and well built, with good seats and the horses well in hand—the movements were rapid, regular and very dashing, the charges led well and could not have been better executed. The skirmishing was however faulty, the pistol is considered by our informant as an inefficient weapon for the purpose, being generally fired at random and far inferior to the carbine. The last few years have much improved this Corps.

The 41st Regiment N. I.—(which felt on the 15th Instant for Madras), came next—the men clean, stout and able bodied, capable with further discipline of being made an excellent Corps, as the material is good, but at present a little wanting in steadiness of movement.

The 3d Regiment L. I. followed, the men cleanly and neatly dressed, and the appearance of the Regiment in every respect highly creditable—their movements steady and correct, though in the opinion of our correspondent requiring a little more of the Light Infantry practice to render perfect.

The 1st European Regiment next appeared—their appearance much improved within the last few years. The Regiment turned out as they always have done clean to a degree, and as well clothed (it is said) as the apologies for dress jackets would allow. The men with few exceptions were healthy looking, and the battalion companies in particular, though not quite so tall as those of H. M. service, showed a breadth of chest and size of shoulder, indicating that though there might be some deficiency in height there was none in strength. The movements, particularly in close column were splendid, and the style of manœuvring dashing and well executed. In Light Infantry skirmishing, the battalion companies were brought forward, and though somewhat wanting in practice their movement as Light Bobs, would not have done discredit to a Light Corps. The youthful appearance of many of the Officers of this Regiment was very striking, the dress and appearance both of Officers and men neat and soldier-like, though in our Correspondent's opinion the undress of the non-commissioned rank and file, is even neater than the full.

The review and inspection of the 35th Regiment N. I. followed, and was better than that of the former year—but the Light Infantry manœuvres it is stated wanted rapidity and dash, affording matter of remark to a critical eye.

The Artillery, the Native Horse and the European Foot, were reviewed, first separately, then together; the troops are well mounted and most respectable as Native Corps, though of course not coming up to the European Corps in the service—the men are fine strong powerful fellows, but not too much so for their work.

The driving seemed hardly perfect, though its effect was in some measure marred by an accidental breakage of harness. The Foot Artillery are described as a remarkably clean able bodied set of men, they worked their guns well and manœuvred with great rapidity by and steadiness—their firing was as it always has been, unsurpassed by any Artillery in the world. There was perhaps a want of combination in the two bodies, but separately their manœuvring was excellent. It is suggested that both arms might be much improved at little expense to the state, by being formed into field batterries as in the Royal Artillery; doing away with the bullocks, and taking, the horses of the draught of the Foot Artillery guns. The practice of the Artillery Corps is now going on.

On the 11th Instant the Infantry part of the Force was out in Brigade, the European Regiment in the centre, and two Corps formed into a Brigade on each of its flanks—the manœuvres were simple, but not performed we hear with by any means the necessary rapidity and precision. In fact there is still much room for improvement in Brigade exercise, to which it would be well if more attention were directed.

The new system of pay and rations came into operation on the 1st Inst. and has been attended with some difficulties, but from the short experience time has yet afforded, it is hardly fair to hazard an opinion on its merits.

Captain CHAMBERS of the 1st Madras European Regiment with his detachment of recruits, is expected to arrive at Secunderabad on the 28th. It is rumoured that there is an intention of bestowing some additional honorary distinction on "the Lambs," whose services have now extended over a period of two centuries; there is also an *on dit* that they are to be made Fusileers.

It has been reported that the Officer of Commander-in-Chief had been promised to Sir HUGH GOUGH, but this does not seem very probable, as not only it could never have been imagined that this appointment would so soon fall vacant after the appointment of the late Sir Samford Whittingham, but the command has never we believe been given in England to a Major General. Hereafter however as a Lieutenant General, it is not improbable that the appointment may fall to Sir Hugh Gough, whose long residence here and thorough acquaintance with our Army, points him out as well qualified for the Command.

The Cavalry Brigade under Colonel Lovell was reviewed at Bangalore on the 16th Instant, but so dusty was the ground that spectators were prevented from attending, as little or nothing of the manœuvres could be seen. The Court Martial on an Officer of the 4th Regiment N. I. closed by a very able defence on Monday the 18th, and on the 21st the decision of the Court would be given, after which they would adjourn till further orders. Colonel Dyce we regret to hear is in delicate health, this Officer will command the Cantonment when Colonel Lovell goes to Ossoor, where the Remount Committee, at which he will preside, is to assemble on the 25th; the members are Colonel Conran, Artillery, Captain Anderson, 4th Cavalry, Captain Shirreff, Artillery, Captain Hecker, 15th Hussars and Veterinary Surgeon Wormsley of the Artillery. Some little delay had taken place in settling the month's pay but the G. O. was expected to set this right very soon. The new system of messing the European troops we are glad to find answers well, a committee of three Officers assemble every morning to examine the provisions brought in, rejecting all that is considered inferior, with this check the new regulations will doubtless answer equally well in every Corps.

Several departures are mentioned from Bangalore, Major Macqueen 15th Hussars for the Presidency, Captain Trewman 2d European Light Infantry to the Neilgherries and Lieutenant Higgins 15th Hussars for Bombay—Lieutenant Colonel Kitson passed through last weekk, *en route* to Madras.

CEYLON.

COLOMBO OBSERVER, JANUARY 18.

The Deputy Queen's Advocate.

Much as we may admire the patriotic spirit of our Correspondent *East Indian*, we cannot equally commend his judgment. None will be more happy than ourself to join in a remonstrance in behalf of Mr. Staples provided he has been superseded in consequence of the memorial of the Scotch and English bars. It was therefore with a desire to *prepare* the Colony for such a step, in the event of that mentioned having been the cause of his removal, that we felt it our duty to give timely notice of the course that it would be advisable to take; and if there were undoubted information that Mr. Staples had lost his situation owing to the representation alluded to, we should say no time ought to be lost until a memorial to the Queen was adopted, and entrusted to the care of an Agent sent specially from Ceylon. But we have our misgivings—for, as we stated in our last, other reasons are assigned, so that until the true one is known any such arrangements as our correspondent says "are being made" would, in our opinion, be premature.—The next Overland Mail will no doubt, clear up all ambiguity, and tho' it may be well to be prepared then to act, we should strongly recommend that no step be yet taken.

The Custom House.

We understand that considerable dissatisfaction is expressed amongst mercantile men here at the intention of the Custom House Authorities to require all Coffee to be weighed at the Custom House previous to shipment. It is said, and we think justly, that this measure is unnecessary, and will therefore be a useless expense and delay, and even positive injury.

At present it is known that the Merchant is obliged, in order to transact his own affairs to take the exact weight of all his Coffee. Is there then any inducement for him to withhold this? or is there not, on the contrary, every inducement for him to make a true return to the Custom House? Most assuredly the latter, and for these reasons: On his return he places a valuation, and on this he pays the trifling duty of 2½ per cent; but he has likewise to obtain a Certificate from the Custom House that his Coffee is of Ceylon growth, in order to gain admission for it to home consumption at the low duty; so that if the Certificate does not express the full quantity, the overplus will be subjected in England to 28s. *extra* per cwt., which is on effectual guarantee that the full weigh tof all Coffee shipped here is given to the Custom House.

If this be the case, we ask, why put the merchants to the trouble and expense—as these have to be borne by the parties shipping—of re-weighing their Coffee at the Custom House? But the greatest inconvenience, and that most complained of is the delay. At present the Custom House Authorities (when in Colombo) seldom come to their offices before 11 o'clock, and all business is virtually stopt at 3, as no money is received after that hour, so that there are really but *four* hours daily to transact business.—Now also owing to the scarcity of bullock-bandies in proportion to the work in the height of the season, and when there are many vessels loading, and to the necessity of closely watching the weather so as to put Coffee on board without getting damp,—it is with considerable difficulty that the merchants are at times enabled to ship their Coffee in safety, tho' having the entire day without restriction to do so. How then is it possible to ship all the Coffee when it has to be re-weighed at the Custom House, in 3 hours or even supposing the clerks to come to office at 10 o'clock? Morning and forenoon are generally the only parts of the day when Coffee can be safely shipped, as in the afternoon there is the likelihood either of rain or a high sea; but even supposing Clerks to be at their posts, and the weighing to commence at daylight, it cannot be got through with sufficient despatch to prevent the Coffee running considerable risk.

We appeal with confidence to any person who understands the nature of Coffee, whether we at all overrate the danger to which it will be exposed if thus detained at the Custom House. The slightest shower of rain falling upon the bags in the bullock bandies, or the least spray in the boats render the Coffee unfit for shipment until it has been dried or rebagged. Nay even the shortest possible time it can be in the open air in damp warther is so much the better, because it absorbs moisture with such rapidity. But whilst waiting to be re-weighed at the Custom House under the proposed system, Coffee will be exposed for hours in bullock bandies to all the vicissitudes of weather, and a great part will have to be shipped towards evening, when it will be frequently impossible to get it through the rough sea that then invariably prevails without damage.—At all events before such unnecessary expense, trouble, delay, and danger are imposed upon shippers, it is incumbent upon Government to provide extensive sheds under which bandies may stand whilst waiting to have the Coffee with which they are loaded weighed; but for these it is evident there is no room at the Custom House, the space there being chardly sufficient for the present business. Taking these objections into consideration we would fain hope the Custom House Authorites may be induced to reconsider the proposed alteration, and not place such obstruction to the transaction of business in their department.

Mail Coaches.

It will be seen by an advertisement that a Mail Coach has commenced running from Colombo to Negombo and back daily. We understand that it is intended to start another Mail between Colombo and Kandy, with cheaper fares than those charged by the present Company.

EUROPE.

THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.—SITTING OF THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS

(*Continuation from our last.*)

M. JAUBERT—Reproaches had proceeded from the Ministerial benches; the Cabinet of the 1st of March had been told that it had done nothing, and had brought back the French fleet into the port of Toulon, because it could be made more useful there than at Salamine. If the Cabinet of the 1st March had been allowed time, it would have shown what it intended to do with this fleet. At Toulon, the fleet commanded the Balearic Islands which might have been taken possession of as a guarantee. (Interruption.) Much, added M. Jaubert, had been said about the future, and very little about the present. He wished that some little *casus belli* could be laid down now. (A laugh.) The present, Cabinet however, was too much afraid of being carried away by its patriotism, and could not therefore trust itself with any effusions. He was afraid it would permit other sentiments than those of patriotism to take the lead and do what it could not do itself. (Applause from the left centre.)

M. JACQUEMINOT said he saw only part of the conduct of the foreign powers which he could seriously condemn as regarded France. It was their not having apprized the French Ambassador of their intention when about to sign the treaty of July, and invited him to sign in the name of France. The French Government, however, knew well that the treaty was intended, and every proper concession was made to it. (Interruption.) Such, he repeated was the fact; it was a great misfortune for France that too much was always asked for. This was the fault of the 1st March and therefore it failed. He would, however, say that having once failed in its negotation, the Cabinet of the 1st March ought to have protested against the treaty. It had been said that France was to have 500 000 infantry and cavalry. This was very brilliant, but this army must have been employed. It was pretended that time was to be gained, and that the troops were to act in the month of March, but what, in the meantime, would the other Powers have said? They would necessary have taken alarm, because they could not see an army raised without supposing that it was raised for hostile purpose. The very raising of additional force, therefore was tantamount to a declaration of an intention to go to war. But it appears that the 500,000 men were not considered to be sufficient. He could have consented to this force, notwithstanding the consequences to which it was calculated to lead, if war and not peace was the desire of the government; but when he saw that the Cabinet of the 1st March demanded 900,000 men instead of 500,000, he was justly alarmed, for then he saw clearly that, although it was thought prudent still to profess a desire for peace, war only was intended. For his own part he was a friend to peace, but not a peace *a tout prix*. He was an advocate for a peace of honour and security. (Cries of "La cloture la cloture.")

M. THIERS complained that the committee on the Address had not sent for him, as he could have given explanations which were essential, in order that the conduct of the Cabinet of the 1st March might have been fully understood, the neglect of which he complained had led to much misconception as to facts which had occurred. It had been said for instance that the mission of M. Eugene Perie had led the treaty of July. This was untrue. The Cabinet of the 1st March had been reproached with having attempted to bring about a direct arrangement between the Sultan and the Pacha, and with thus having given to England just grounds from entering into a treaty without the concurrence of France. He would declare that France had a full right to promote such an arrangement; it was just and humane, and he did not see how England, which had promoted of her own accord an insurrection in Syria, could deny to the French Government the right of attempting to bring about a pacific arrangement. We have been reproached, added M. Thiers, with having recalled the fleet. I cannot understand this reproach. Could the Cabinet have left the fleet continually exposed to the risk of a conflict, which must have brought about a general war, and that, too, when the country was not prepared for? I can say this now, Gentlemen, for at this moment your armaments are of an imposing nature. In the month of October things would have been different; we were in a better situation—but I shall not violate the reserve which is incumbent upon me by entering into a review of the causes which prevented us from giving to the fleet the distinction which some persons say it ought to have had. It has also been said of us that we carried our armaments to a point which was calculated to excite alarm in Europe, and to lead to a general war. Allow me to observe, Gentlemen, that with 480,000 men it was impossible to assume an attitude calculated to bring about the concessions which we desired. We must not delude ourselves as to the disposition of the other powers. It is observed that an armament of 900,000 men was altogether incompatible with negotiations. For my own part I will say, that I do not know what could have been done with a force of only 480,000. The larger armament was certainly a ground for war, but it was also a strong motive for concession. There could have been no misapprehension on the part of the other powers with such a demonstration before them. They must have felt that we were serious, and that if they did not make concessions they had to expect war. But would an armament of 480,000 men have been of a character to command respect and extort concession. Such an armament could only have enabled us to maintain an insecure and costly peace.—(Applause from the Left and Left Centre.)

M. TESTE, Minister of Public Works, I shall occupy the attention of the Chamber for a very short time; but I cannot allow the general discussion to close without making a few observations. Upon the great question, as to whether the treaty of the 15th July was or was not an insult, I have only to repeat what has been already said, namely, that it was not a delicate proceeding. The President of the Cabinet of the 1st March seems to have entertained the same opinion; but if it was regarded by that Cabinet as a flagrant insult, and such it would appear from the language of one of sit members, was the opinion, I only ask, how, with any degree of consistency, with any regard for the honour of France, that Cabinet could abstain from crying to arms. Really, gentlemen, if the Cabinet of the 1st March did feel that the treaty of the 15th July was an insult to France, its conduct is incomprehensible. The only excuse that is now set up for not having acted with energy under this impression, that France was insulted, is, that the Government was not ready. There were in the Mediterranean 17 men of war.

M. THIERS—Thirteen.

To be continued.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE OF
FRIDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY 1841.

THE news brought by the *Agra Ukhbar* to-day is so warlike and represents such a state of affairs in the Punjaub, that we hasten to reprint it in the form of a Postscript. It is probable that a movement of the Bengal Troops will take place which will much affect the Bombay Corps d'Armée in Scinde. A March through Moultan would be easy enough for the force under General Brookes, and from the aspect of affairs more unlikely things have come to pass.

AGRA UKHBAR, JAN. 28.

OUR predictions regarding the course of events in the Punjab, are on the eve of being verified, and the "first gun" of the inevitable collision that must occur, has been fired. A correspondent gives us the particulars, as follow:—received after we had written the preceding.

Camp Lahore, 16th Jan. 1841.

I hasten to inform you that a company with one of our Commissariat Officers returning to the provinces from Affghanistan, arrived at this place on the 14th Instant, since which period affairs here have taken a warlike appearance, and of which for the information of the public, I will endeavour to give you as exact a detail as lays in my power. On the evening of the 14th on a sudden, all the gates of the city were ordered to be closed, and guns were planted at every gate with a party of men, each of the gates being made over to a Coomeedan, with express orders not to allow any person around into the city. During this time, a continual fire was kept up in the cantonments which we learnt was from the different Brigades which joined Shere Sing who just before arrived from a place called Buttalah, and on whose account the gates of the city had been closed by order of the Ranee Chund Kooar, mother of the deceased No Nehal Sing. The firing from the heavy guns was kept up until eight or nine P. M., and yesterday we learnt that the quarter part of the force (Seikh) had joined Shere Sing. The Ranee however was at this time safe in the Palace with (as report says) about 10,000 men—whom some persons called the Sunna walles—had collected together and they were bent upon making every resistance should Shere Sing have attempted to force a passage into the city. Yesterday affairs remained in this state, now and then a stray gun was fired from both parties, and Vakeels were in the mean time passing between them. The Ranee however remained inresolute and would not surrender the Throne to Shere Sing. However this morning affairs have taken a serious turn, it appears last night that at one of the gates they let in some of the force that were on the side of Shere Sing, and the inside party finding so this morning, thought resistance useless and most of them gave in. Shere Sing came as far as a garden called Huzooreebaug, and on attempting to enter, received a fire from the fort. This was immediately answered, and the parties were engaged a good couple of hours, at eight or half past eight a heavy fire of cannon was kept up, for a good half hour, since which all has again become quiet. Rumours now say that a favorite Jemadar Chief—(Khooseeal Sing) of Runjeet poisoned himself; and a few other lives have been lost, the extent has not yet been ascertained, but should I have any thing further I'll give it you in detail. This you may rely upon, correct. Shere Sing may be placed upon the throne when all will be quiet again. Will you believe it, I never saw a man take things so coolly as did General Ventura; during all this hubub; the old man thought best to keep at home. Orders were sent to him both by the Ranee and Shere Sing, he refused his interference to either party with the excuse that he had only a sufficiency of men, a mere handful, to guard his own palace, and besides having a friend who sought his protection (one Commissariat Sahib who was advised to leave his camp and get into Ventura's house by the General during the tumasha) he could not well leave him. I fancy the old General will now have no objection to go and pay his respects as a most loyal subject, on finding Shere Sing safely seated on the throne of his ancestors.

P. S. At this late hour, 2 P. M. even, no adjustment has been made and guns are still firing from the fort upon Shere Sing who is in the city holding Durbar.

Since writing the above we have received confirmation of the main facts therein related, and "civil war" is now raging in the Punjaub; This account differs from the preceding in some points, but the important fact of the crisis having occurred is established.

"At Lahore the contest for power has brought on hostilities, Shere Singh having won over the troops and Artillery outside, and being joined by Generals Ventura and Court and a few Sirdars, attacked the fort on the 15th and 16th, and succeeded in displacing the Ranee—on this occasion John Company's advice and aid will be required, and, it is conjectured, that John will not be fastidious (his necessities being urgent) on the questions of might and right. Meanwhile the 3rd Dragoons, 1st and 9th Cavalry, and 3rd Buffs were yesterday ordered to entertain their marching establishments."

Letters of the 19th, from Ferozepoor state, that a report (similar to that which we mention above,) of the dethronement of the self elected Queen of the Punjab, had just reached that station. All were of course on the qui vive; all entertaining sanguine (we had almost said sanguinary) hopes, of early employment in the direction of Lahore and Umritsur. From some of these communications we likewise gather that during the night of the 16th instant, a Sepoy of the 30th Regiment murdered "while he slept" another Sepoy of the same Corps. The bloody deed was enacted, it appears, with a tulwar belonging to a relative, of the murderer, likewise in the same Corps, and its identification together with certain corroborative facts—such as the existence of jealousy, ill-will and so forth, between the shedder of blood and his victim, led to the apprehension of the former.

The arrival of Major General Elphinstone at Feerozepoor, is announced as having taken place on the 19th instant, under a salute of 13 guns, and banner Rolls had been placed from the battery to his temporary abiding place at Colonel Parson's, to do him "honour due." A detachment of Goorkhas for Shah Soojah's service—under Lieutenant Crawford—had likewise reached that station, as had also Major Lane of the 2nd Regiment Native Infantry, en route with the Second Convoy, to Affghanistan. A Jemmadar's guard from the 64th had been ordered to proceed to Sukkur in charge of Stores; and Dr. Thomson of—had, in consequence of a pressing application from Captain Broadfoot commanding the Hazaree Sappers and Miners, proceeding to Affghanistan with the family of His Majesty Shah Soojah, been ordered to proceed without delay to Loodiana, there to afford medical aid to the detachment, under Captain Broadfoot's charge, and to the womankind of the Kafila The right wing 5th Regiment which had been temporarily under Dr. Thomson's charge, was to devolve to that of Dr. Campbell on that gentleman's arrival.

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